A CENTURY OF IMPACT
HERE’S TO 100 YEARS
AND A DAY!

It’s time to celebrate all we have done, all that we are and all the future holds. UCLA Alumni invites you to return to campus for the celebration of a lifetime on May 18. Alumni Day has opportunities for all to revel in Bruin spirit, tickle their intellectual curiosity, enjoy live performances and have a ball with old friends – only here.

alumniday.ucla.edu

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A stadium that might have been.
Los Angeles-based **JOSH FANT** did this type photograph for our cover and cover story, “100 Ways UCLA Changed Our World” (page 12). Fant, who says he’s a perpetual observer and explorer, is a native of New Hampshire and studied in New York City and San Francisco. He describes his work as playful, with a nod to the surreal. His clients include Apple, Google, Nike, Target and Verizon, and his work has appeared in Wired, Fast Company and The New York Times.

Freelance writer **DAVE GOODWIN** ‘61 regularly reports on UCLA-related topics for several campus publications. In “A New Hope” (page 16), he writes about the university’s groundbreaking medical advancements since UCLA Medical Center was established in 1955. He also covers several other topics for this issue, including the community clinics and mobile clinics that take UCLA medicine across the greater L.A. area.

**NOELIA LEZARD**, a creative-image maker and art director working in Spain, created the title typography for our cover and cover story, “100 Ways UCLA Changed Our World” (page 12), out of a cut-paper model. Her work incorporates paper crafts, computer-generated illustration and set design, and she especially likes to highlight textures, color, light and its shadows and shapes. Her clients include Twitter, Havas, Kiehl’s and Fast Company.

Los Angeles-based **JOE PULIGIESE**, who says he loves to photograph people of all types, shot the portraits for “100 Ways UCLA Changed Our World” (page 12). His clients include Wired, Vanity Fair, Netflix, Fortune and The Hollywood Reporter. He has won a number of awards, among them the APA National 2018 Photo Contest “Best of Show” and the International Photo Awards First Place Portrait 2014.

Food writer **LARA RABINOVITCH** looked at UCLA’s connections to find out what and where Angelenos eat (“The Art of Eating,” page 20). Rabinovitch was consulting producer for the City of Gold documentary about the late restaurant critic Jonathan Gold ‘92 and his discovery of the vast array of cuisines in Los Angeles. Her stories have appeared in the Los Angeles Times and Verve. She is at work on a book about pastrami and “Little Romania” in early 20th-century New York City.

**LYNDA STAMBERG** wrote about the birth of the Internet (“Lo and Behold,” page 38). A journalism and media studies instructor at Santa Monica College, Stambler has written for several campus publications. In “A New Hope” (page 14), he writes about the university’s groundbreaking medical advancements since UCLA Medical Center was established in 1955. He also covers several other topics for this issue, including the community clinics and mobile clinics that take UCLA medicine across the greater L.A. area.

**Arizona native BRIAN STAFFER**, whose work is best known for its conceptual take on social issues, created the illustration for “The Power of Positive Change” (page 40) and three smaller stories. He is a contributing artist to many national publications, including The New York Times, The New Yorker, Rolling Stone and Esquire. His work, which combines hand-drawn sketches, painted elements and scanned found objects, bridges traditional and digital media.

We are honored to have had an essential role in the 100-year UCLA tradition of discovery and achievement. Ranked No. 1 in Los Angeles and No. 7 in the nation by U.S. News & World Report, UCLA Health is a proud member of the UCLA family. As we celebrate this historic milestone, we make this promise for the next century: We will continue to provide compassionate, leading-edge care through the power of discovery and collaboration. Here’s to more milestones for UCLA and for you!
“Our successes have not been the product of natural inevitability. They are the result of hard work, risk and vision.”

A Time to Celebrate, and to Anticipate

UCLA is turning 100 — a moment of great pride as we reflect on our extraordinary accomplishments and look forward to what we can achieve in our next era.

By UCLA Chancellor Gene Block

As a scientist, much of my research has centered on how we perceive time and adapt to it. The passage of time, of course, has always been measured in units: hours, days, months and years. And no other number is celebrated in our society quite like 100.

The number 100 is the basis of percentages and the sum of the first nine prime numbers. On the Celsius scale, 100 is the boiling point for water. References to the number 100 can also be found in several religions. And, this year, UCLA turns 100 years old.

Our yearlong Centennial Celebration launches on May 18 with a series of exciting events, including a light and sound projection show on Royce Hall and an inspiring TEDxUCLA event during our annual Alumni Day. If you’re unable to join us for the launch, don’t worry. We are already planning additional events and celebrations in cities across the country, and even in a few spots abroad, so that you can be part of this historic moment even if you’re far from Westwood.

A series of other initiatives throughout the year will redefine and expand UCLA’s commitment to service. These will include a project by our libraries to increase access to UCLA scholarship; a major exhibition by our museums; a traveling exhibit on UCLA’s role in advancing equity and equality; and a Centennial Youth Summit involving students from across our city.

One of the most extraordinary things about UCLA, I’ve always thought, is how much our university has accomplished in its first century, which is still a relatively short time in the life of a major university. Among these accomplishments are a $1B research enterprise, a top-ranked health system, 116 NCAA championships (and counting!), more applications for admission than any other school in the nation, and countless top honors for faculty across campus.

The top 25 universities in the United States, according to this year’s rankings by the Wall Street Journal/Times Higher Education, include 24 universities that have already celebrated their centennials, most of them decades or even centuries ago. UCLA is the youngest institution on that list — and, I might add, the only public university to break the top 25! Milestones like this are moments of great pride, but our successes have not been the product of natural inevitability. They are the result of hard work, risk and vision — including the vision of those who have challenged us to be better and to dream bigger.

Our centennial is a time not only to look back and celebrate, but also to look around and ahead to determine what still needs to be done and how we can best achieve it. In the coming months, you will begin seeing the number 100 appear alongside our logo on campus and across Los Angeles. But even though 100 makes us think of 100 percent, suggesting wholeness or completion, this is just the beginning of our next era. UCLA’s work will never be complete. There will always be more to learn, higher to go, and more we can do to make our university, and our world, better — particularly with your help. Our past is inspiring, but our future is truly exciting.

A Time to Celebrate, and to Anticipate

Acknowledgment

AT ISSUE

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A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY DOES NOT EXIST SOLELY to educate its students. It also puts knowledge into action and takes scholarship to the streets. In fact, “a public university has a unique obligation to do this,” says former Los Angeles County Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky ’71, M.A. ’72, director of the Los Angeles Initiative at the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs.

Impact. That is the true measure of any public university. At UCLA, making the world a better place is more than an obligation. It is a mission. And has been for 100 years.

Those Who Teach Can Also Do

“For 100 years, UCLA’s students, teachers and staff have used their knowledge and creativity to improve our city and world,” notes Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti. “From pioneering the Internet to producing leaders like Mayor Tom Bradley, UCLA has always helped to write the story of Los Angeles.”

That change-agent university has been a century in the making. It was launched in 1919 as a small commuter college, but even then, there was an emphasis on service as defined by the practical application of knowledge.

Most of the 1,338 students who enrolled in September 1919, after all, were studying to be high school teachers. The first degree the university awarded was Bachelor of Education. And it didn’t take long for the unstoppable Bruin spirit to produce research in service to the community — psychologist and faculty member Grace Fernald opened the first U.S. clinic for remedial reading in 1921.

The campus on Vermont Avenue was too small, however, so students and alumni canvassed to build support for a new location. Fittingly, it was the public — the people of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills and Venice — who voted for bonds to fund a new campus, in Westwood.

“It is not finished yet, and there is much dust and confusion about it,” wrote director Ernest Carroll Moore when the new campus opened its doors in 1929. “It remains for us to live in these houses of aspiration and of work.”

Be the Change

Over the next few decades, UCLA evolved into the engine of positive change that it is today. For example, the university was a pioneer in brain mapping, sent the first message over what would become the Internet and designed some
of the earliest space suits (and claim alumni among some of the very first American astronauts).

North Campus had its breakthroughs, as well. As famed UCLA professor and music director Peter Sellars observes, “The arts provide a safe zone of radical inclusivity and experimentation which can unlock some of the most intractable issues, individuals and communities, and create flexibility, possibility and imaginative openings and partnerships that were previously unthinkable.”

After World War II, the determination to build a new and better world sparked new academic units: the schools of engineering, law, medicine and nursing, and the Department of Social Welfare. The Library acquired its millionth volume, and UCLA Medical Center introduced its unique blend of healing and innovation with the opening in 1955 of what the press called the nation’s “first atomic era hospital.” (This would be followed a half-century later, after a major renovation and relocation, by the nation’s “first digital era hospital.”) And the focus on community remained front and center. Even education was seen as a way of making a better world.

“UCLA charged me $29 a semester when I started,” recalls businessman and philanthropist Meyer Luskin ’49, “and when I got back from the service after World War II, it was still quite low. So the university got a great return on their investment, and so did society, because the same was done for thousands of young people who lived in the lowest socioeconomic districts of the city and state. It raised their lives and they, in turn, have contributed to their communities.”

Top Down
For 10 decades, a series of extraordinary leaders has supported UCLA’s role in society. Franklin D. Murphy, whose namesake sculpture garden is a campus icon, was chancellor for most of the 1960s and one of Los Angeles’ greatest cultural leaders. Among a long and extraordinary list of accomplishments, Murphy wrote the plan that would eventually become the Getty Center.

In a commencement speech in 1966, Murphy said, “We must be in the library, but we also must be in Watts. We must be in the laboratory, but we also must be on the moon. We will be in the lecture rooms, but we will also be in the operating rooms. Without apology, indeed with undis- turbed and, I hope, growing commitment, we will serve the world of pure scholarship and the world of man and his problems, and both with distinction.”

Murphy was succeeded by Charles E. Young M.A. ’57, Ph.D. ’60, who led the university for the balance of the century and, among other accomplishments, oversaw the creation of UCLA’s four ethnic studies centers, whose scholarship is more vital than ever in today’s fractious moment in U.S. history. Following Young was Albert Carnesale, whose UCLA in L.A. initiative took scholarship to the streets, where it could change lives. Today, Chancellor Gene Block has led an intensified effort to align with and improve the city and its communities.

By the People
Impact is made by people, and UCLA’s 500,000 alumni continue to pursue the university’s mission with passion and success. Aided by the UCLA Alumni Association, alumni volunteers and networks play a critical role in providing scholarships, bringing Bruin communities closer around the world and acting as ambassadors of UCLA in all sectors of society.

Wherever you go on campus, this ideal of service is ever-present. At the Hammer Museum, for example, director Ann Philbin says, “Our 300 public programs per year are a significant part of the Hammer’s program — presenting everything from conversations about racial and gender equality to deep dives into gerrymandering and voter suppression, as well as poetry readings, films, dance and much more.”

Today, UCLA is poised — and willing — to take an even more active role in imagining and then creating a better world, starting with the multicultural dynamo right outside its door.

“Los Angeles is in the middle of an incredible phase in its history,” says Casey Wasserman ’96, civic leader, entrepreneur and philanthropist. “The quantity, caliber and scale of change is extraordinary. That means that challenges are getting more complex, and UCLA, with its breadth and depth, has an extraordinary opportunity to partner with L.A. so that both achieve their full potential over the next 100 years.”

A CENTURY OF PIONEERING INNOVATION CHAMPIONING OPPORTUNITY MOVING WESTWARD

Join us for the next 100 years of Westward thinking.
Wildfires are a part of life in California. But today, they are getting worse. The 2018 Camp Fire was the deadliest in state history, killing 86 people. According to climate scientists, these massive fires are fueled in part by climate change. UCLA researchers are creating high-resolution computer models of climate, vegetation and fire behavior to predict the future of wildfire and find new ways to protect our communities.

UCLA.EDU/slash.cap100YEARS


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WHETHER THE CHALLENGE IS GRAND AND HAS GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS, like writing the plan for the world’s first sustainable megacity, or targeted to the local community, like developing a grading system for restaurants, UCLA is good to go. Whether the university’s contribution takes the shape of mobile health clinics that serve the most vulnerable among us, or is embodied in civic leaders with UCLA degrees who imagined a great global city and then brought it to life, UCLA makes the world a better place in countless ways, large and small. We could have written 1,000 ways that UCLA changed our world, but we chose these 100 because they represent the breadth and depth of UCLA’s scholarship, research and alumni impact.

DUBBLE BABY
Evangelina Vaccaro doesn’t know the term “bubble baby.” She was an infant when Donald Kohn and his team cured her SCID (severe combined immunodeficiency) in a stem cell trial. She does know she has special blood, and she’s willing to provide blood samples to help cure other children.

Watch Evangelina’s story: lettherebe.ucla.edu/stories

Photos by Joe Pugliese
Typography by Noelia Lozano • Type photography by Justin Fantl
IN 1956, THE YEAR AFTER UCLA Medical Center admitted its first patient, a team of doctors at the newly minted hospital performed the first open-heart surgery in the western U.S., and a precedent was set: In the 63 years since, one of the nation’s youngest academic medical centers has continued to host some of the most remarkable and impactful medical breakthroughs.

In 1984, for example, UCAL’s Paul Terasaki ’56, M.A. ’52, Ph.D. ’56 developed the test that would become the international standard for matching organ transplant donors with recipients. More than a half-century later, the tissue-typing procedure is still enabling one of medicine’s greatest miracles. UCLA’s transplantation programs are international leaders, but a main limiting factor is the shortage of available organs. Last year, a team led by UCLA bioengineer Ali Khademhosseini developed a technique that uses 3-D printing to build therapeutic biomaterials. One day, that could mean on-demand printing of tissues for transplants.

UCLA has also housed pioneers in biomedical imaging. William Oldendorf, a neuroscientist, conducted research in the late 1950s and early 1960s that laid the groundwork for computerized axial tomography (CAT) scans and, ultimately, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). In 1978, Michael Phelps, co-inventor of the positron emission tomography (PET) scanning technique, established the first clinical PET center at UCLA to diagnose cancer, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer’s, epilepsy and other illnesses.

Murray Jarvik M.A. ’45, the UCLA pharmacologist whose seminal research identified nicotine as the cause of addiction in cigarette smoking in 1970, went on to invent the nicotine patch, which became available for smoking cessation in 1992. Louis Ignarro won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1998 for his discoveries of the important role of nitric oxide in the cardiovascular system — findings that led to the development of the first anti-impotence drugs.

On June 5, 1981, UCLA physician Michael Gottlieb published the first report of an as-yet-unnamed disease affecting the immune systems of a cluster of young men. It was the beginning of the AIDS epidemic. The same year, UCLA epidemiologist Roger Detels began one of the earliest and most important studies tracking the disease. Detels continues to head the Los Angeles site of the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study, which has contributed key insights by following approximately 2,000 gay and bisexual men since those first AIDS cases.

Beginning in the early 1980s, Dennis Slamon led studies that culminated in 1998 with the introduction of the breast cancer drug Herceptin, which has saved thousands of lives by targeting a specific genetic alteration. Herceptin has been cited as the first triumph in a wave of more effective therapies designed to fight cancer at its genetic roots. More recently, Antoni Ribas and other UCLA cancer researchers conducted the laboratory research integral to the development of drugs that use the patient’s own immune system to fight cancer.

Many believe the next revolution in health care will involve more of these types of treatments — so-called personalized medicine, tailored to individual differences in genetic and other factors. Refitting its history, UCLA is pushing the envelope on that front with the establishment in 2017 of the Institute for Precision Health. Among other things, the institute supports UCLA’s Depression Grand Challenge, a massive initiative to get at the root causes of depression and find new prevention and treatment strategies for a condition that is responsible for 1 million suicides every year. This is the largest and most in-depth study of the illness in history.

All bold undertakings, to be sure. But the UCLA Health enterprise has never shied away from a challenge.
THE WATER YOU DRINK probably comes from somewhere else. Most of the energy you use also comes from far away. Los Angeles does not control its own sustainable destiny.

But soon it will. And UCLA is writing the blueprint. The university’s Sustainable L A Grand Challenge, which launched in 2013, unites dozens of UCLA faculty, researchers, students and collaborators to create a road map that will make Los Angeles the world’s first sustainable megalopolis — and a model for others around the world. UCLA is developing the technologies, policies and strategies to transition L.A. County to 100 percent renewable energy (including wind and solar), 100 percent local water and enhanced ecosystem health.

The ambitious project’s Five-Year Work Plan lays out more than 100 innovative research recommendations critical to achieving the Sustainable LA Grand Challenge goals by 2050. This research is already informing policy decisions in the region and will form the basis for a comprehensive Implementation Plan that UCLA will develop in collaboration with key partners and stakeholders by 2020.

From understanding future climate patterns and maximizing the region’s solar potential, to understanding how gender plays a role in reducing our daily water use and revolutionizing plant and animal conservation management, the Sustainable LA Grand Challenge team is spearheading the research necessary to define the region’s pathway to sustainability. This monumental effort will require our region to address its troubled transportation systems, stanch the loss of wildlife habitat, and tackle unsustainable water and power demands.

Serving Those Who Served

VETERANS

UCLA’S COMMITMENT to veterans started when the University of California’s “Southern Branch” opened in 1919 with a student population that included disabled veterans. That commitment continued to grow as thousands of veterans attended UCLA in the post-World War II era and beyond.

Today, veterans can avail themselves of services at the Student Veterans Resource Center, the Brain Injury Research Center and Operation Mend, a program established to treat the wounds of war. Faculty members at the David Geffen School of Medicine train doctors at the VA West Los Angeles Medical Center; university health professionals treat thousands of veterans every year; and UCLA social work, nursing and public health students train and conduct research with the goal of serving veterans.

In the last 18 months, the partnership between the university and the veterans community has expanded significantly. UCLA has committed $76.5 million over 10 years to fund a series of programs designed to address a unique set of needs. The UCLA VA Veteran Family Wellness Center opened in August 2017, and in its first year it served more than 7,000 veterans and their families through coaching and programs on topics such as communication, goal setting and resilience training. Some of the clients described the services as lifesaving.

The UCLA School of Law Veterans Clinic opened on the West L.A. VA campus at the same time, assisting more than 230 veterans in its first year with a variety of legal issues. The clients, says co-director Will Watts, understand that “there is someone in the trenches with them.” And UCLA is developing a third center to address homelessness, substance abuse and mental health issues.

The partnership is a win-win for local veterans and hundreds of UCLA students, researchers and health-care providers who are gaining clinical experience and acquiring new areas of expertise, along with a greater understanding that “service” addresses issues of mind, body and spirit.

Changing the Cityscape

PUBLIC ART

UCLA FACULTY AND ALUMNI ARTISTS have changed the cityscape. Consider Urban Light: The iconic sculpture at LACMA is the work of Chris Burden, a professor of art at UCLA from 1986 until his retirement in 2004. Burden found the first street lamps for the assemblage in 2000. Urban Light has appeared in films, on television and in innumerable social media postings. Few would dispute its status as the most popular piece of public art in Los Angeles.

The most ubiquitous public art in L.A. is Metro station murals; dozens of UCLA alumni have contributed to it. Union Station offers a stunning mural showcasing the diversity of Los Angeles: City of Dreams/River of History. A pair of Bruns, Richard Wyatt ’78 and May Sun ’76, collaborated on the mural. Wyatt, who grew up in Compton, met the Shanghai-born Sun when both were UCLA art students.

But art isn’t the only department with work on display. The radiant Inner Child mural at the Robert F. Kennedy Community School was created by a design/media arts graduate, Allison Tomener ’08. She calls herself “Hueman.” Working on large-scale artwork outdoors restored her humanity, she explains.

On the same community school campus are inspiring murals by Judy Baca. Perhaps best known for her epic portrayal of California history in the San Fernando Valley’s Great Wall of Los Angeles, Baca is a tenured professor in the Department of Chicana/o Studies as well as in the Department of World Arts and Cultures. Her work has consistently embraced collaboration, community empowerment and engagement with young people.

Refa Anadol M.F.A. ’14’s data sculptures, though not on permanent display, etched themselves into public memory when Anadol created stunning motion graphics on the exterior of downtown’s Walt Disney Concert Hall. The weeklong WDCY Dreams installation, projected onto the building’s skin from Sept. 28 to Oct. 6, 2018, was part of the kickoff to the Los Angeles Philharmonic’s centennial celebration.

UCLA SURVEYORS Raza (left) and Christopher Crisera

UCLA SURVEYORS Raza (left) and Christopher Crisera
Looking Out for Our Neighbors
CLIMATE CHANGE AND LOCAL WILDLIFE

HOW DOES THE 10% FREEWAY affect the city’s wild animal population? UCLA researchers published a study about this in the journal Conservation Biology. Center for Tropical Research. wildlife will respond to climate change, it is important to look at ecosystems as a whole in addition to zeroing in on specific variables — temperature, elevation or vegetation — to look for patterns. The study also identifies areas with the largest number of species and most genetic diversity within individual species.

By focusing on a small, environmentally diverse area of the Santa Monica Mountains, one can discover 70 to 80 percent of the genetic variation in a species native to that area, says Assistant Professor Ryan Harrigan, a co-author of the study. Knowing how animals respond to changes in temperature or elevation tells scientists how the species react to climate change. If our planet warms two degrees Celsius, many climate scientists predict, wildlife will have limited options, Harrigan says.

In response to climate change, many animals may move up the mountains to cooler territory but find that there’s nowhere to go at the top. This may result in some species becoming extinct, while others may adapt to the new reality.

Filmmaker Charles Burnett '69, M.F.A. '77 grew up in Watts, south Los Angeles. “Down-town Watts was a mecca back then,” Burnett recalled in UCLA Magazine. “You had black businesses all over. It was like being in Harlem. It was a real fun place.”

However, by the time Burnett enrolled at UCLA in 1967, his community had changed. Watts was the scene of the most iconic of urban riots that roiled American cities during the Civil Rights era. Burnett was soft-spoken and gentlemanly, hardly the image of a revolutionary. And yet he became arguably the most visible member of L.A. Rebellion, a small group of African-American and African student filmmakers who arrived at UCLA’s School of Theater, Film and Television in the early 1960s. The most widely known L.A. Rebellion film is Burnett’s Killer of Sheep, the story of a physically and emotionally exhausted slaughterhouse worker and his family who try to live with dignity amid crushing poverty.

The group also included Haile Gerima ’72, M.F.A. ’76 (Bush Mama), Larry Clark M.F.A. ’81 (Posing

Through), Billy Woodberry M.F.A. ’82 (Bliss Thru Little Hearts), Ben Caldwell M.F.A. ’77 (Grade), Akeem Shan Larkin M.F.A. ’82 (A Different Image), Julie Dash M.F.A. ’85 (Daughters of the Dust) and Jamaa Fanaka ’73, M.F.A. ’79 (Welcome Home, Brother Charles). These storytellers didn’t see their stories and experiences on the screen, particularly in the pop-

ular “blaxploitation” Hollywood studio films that were being marketed to urban African-American audiences. The filmmakers set out to tell stories that reflected their lives and communities.

Burnett’s masterpiece is regarded as one of the most significant first features in American cinema. Many of the group’s other works made history but never made it to mainstream American theaters. Says UCLA Film & Television Archive director Linda Sarna, dean of the UCLA School of Nursing — hard to focus on your health,” says Linda Sarna ’69, M.N. ’76, dean of the School of Nurs-

ing. “The clinic takes people who have been marginalized in the health care system and provides them with a holistic approach to care.”

Making the Grade
RATING RESTAURANTS

AN “A” GRADE SIGN posted at a restaurant is reassuring, showing that the establishment has passed rigorous health and safety inspections. These grades have roots at UCLA.

In 1998, Jonathan Fielding became the founding director of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), which tackles foodborne illness, infectious disease outbreaks, toxic exposures, natural and man made disasters, and more. Fielding, a UCLA professor of pediatrics and of health policy and management and co-director of the UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities, is an expert in these areas.

When an investigative report revealed serious health and safety code violations in L.A. restaurants, DPH decided to launch the public and connecting problems. In response, DPH established the rating system, dropping the percentage of low-grade restaurants from 15 percent to 1.5 percent and decreasing the incidence of foodborne illnesses in L.A. County. Today, the grading system is used statewide and in other states, as well.

Health of the Homeless
NURSING

THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO, when the Union Rescue Mission asked whether the UCLA School of Nursing would consider offering care to its residents, the school took a leap into uncharted territory.

It was known then about the health issues facing the homeless. Skid Row, only 15 miles to the east of UCLA, felt like a world away. But the endeavor fit with the School of Nursing’s mission of transforming nursing care in a rapidly changing and diverse environment. The partnership resulted in the UCLA School of Nursing Health Clinic at the Union Rescue Mission, a nurse-managed clinic providing acute and primary care, on-site medications and basic lab work. One of the oldest and largest of its kind in the country, the clinic serves as a national model for delivery of health care to the poor and homeless.

It remains one of only a few full-time clinics in the Los Angeles area to serve these populations. Two nurse practitioners and two licensed vocational nurses staff the facility, providing care alongside UCLA nursing and medical students who receive valuable training during their tenure at the clinic.

Since its founding, the clinic has logged more than 250,000 patient visits. Last year alone, staff cared for more than 2,500 men, women and children. Many clients suffer from medical conditions exacerbated by their time on the streets. Harsh environ-

ments and a lack of regular care often lead to complex health condi-
tions and such chronic diseases as diabetes and high blood pressure.

“When you don’t know where you’ll get your next meal or where you’ll sleep each night, it’s hard to focus on your health,” says Linda Sarna ’69, M.N. ’76, dean of the School of Nurs-
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“Black Truths Matter
L.A. REBELLION

RITCHIE’S RIBS
Watts Kitchen
3910 S. Central Ave.
323-637-9529
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NURSING

THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO, when the Union Rescue Mission asked whether the UCLA School of Nursing would consider offering care to its residents, the school took a leap into uncharted territory.

It was known then about the health issues facing the homeless. Skid Row, only 15 miles to the east of UCLA, felt like a world away. But the endeavor fit with the School of Nursing’s mission of transforming nursing care in a rapidly changing and diverse environment. The partnership resulted in the UCLA School of Nursing Health Clinic at the Union Rescue Mission, a nurse-managed clinic providing acute and primary care, on-site medications and basic lab work. One of the oldest and largest of its kind in the country, the clinic serves as a national model for delivery of health care to the poor and homeless.

It remains one of only a few full-time clinics in the Los Angeles area to serve these populations. Two nurse practitioners and two licensed vocational nurses staff the facility, providing care alongside UCLA nursing and medical students who receive valuable training during their tenure at the clinic.

Since its founding, the clinic has logged more than 250,000 patient visits. Last year alone, staff cared for more than 2,500 men, women and children. Many clients suffer from medical conditions exacerbated by their time on the streets. Harsh environ-

uments and a lack of regular care often lead to complex health condi-
tions and such chronic diseases as diabetes and high blood pressure.

“When you don’t know where you’ll get your next meal or where you’ll sleep each night, it’s hard to focus on your health,” says Linda Sarna ’69, M.N. ’76, dean of the School of Nurs-
in. The clinic takes people who have been marginalized in the health care system and provides them with a holistic approach to care.”

“Black Truths Matter
L.A. REBELLION

RITCHIE’S RIBS
Watts Kitchen
3910 S. Central Ave.
323-637-9529

When an investigative report revealed serious health and safety code violations in L.A. restaurants, DPH decided to launch the public and connecting problems. In response, DPH established the rating system, dropping the percentage of low-grade restaurants from 15 percent to 1.5 percent and decreasing the incidence of foodborne illnesses in L.A. County. Today, the grading system is used statewide and in other states, as well.
FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA. Bruins have shaped where and what we eat. Hungry Southern Californians were guided to new dining adventures for decades by food critic Jonathan Gold, but others have also brought us new sights, sounds and tastes. Here are some favorites.

Jonathan Gold ’82
Food lovers and chefs are still mourning the loss last year of Gold, the Pulitzer Prize-winning critic who had the power to change the fate of any restaurant he wrote about. Genet Agonafer, chef/owner of the nearly 20-year-old Ethiopian bistro Meals by Genet (on Fairfax Avenue), credits Gold with her success: Her restaurant had been on the brink of bankruptcy, but after Gold’s 2004 review, business boomed. The trail of Gold-hungry followers continues today, as foodies flock to her restaurant. Therein lies Gold’s brilliant touch: He broke down barriers by writing about the vast epicurean cultures of the “glittering mosaic” that was his beloved Los Angeles.

Giada De Laurentiis ’96
When Giada De Laurentiis whips up a mushroom risotto or a batch of cocoa-dusted tiramisu, she makes it look easy. The L.A.-based, Emmy Award-winning Food Network television star, restaurateur and bestselling cookbook author was the first in her family to graduate from college. In addition to inspiring millions to cook Italian feasts at home, De Laurentiis is a particular role model for women chefs, whose ranks are growing.

Gustavo Arellano M.A. ’03
This Orange County-based journalist was editor-in-chief of the OC Weekly for six years, where he delighted readers with his award-winning syndicated column “Ask a Mexican.” Arellano now writes for the Los Angeles Times. But it’s his knowledge of all things tortilla that food lovers know best. Arellano is an authoritative voice on Mexican cuisine, having penned *Taco USA: How Mexican Food Conquered America*. Arellano argues for the central position of this cuisine in the culinary identity of Los Angeles, which is why he brought Anthony Bourdain to Olvera Street for taquitos in the final L.A. episode of *Parts Unknown*.

T.K. Pillan M.B.A. ’96
Vegetarian dining looks different today than it did in 1996, when Veggie Grill co-founder and chairman T.K. Pillan graduated from the UCLA Anderson School of Management. At the time, Pillan noticed that options for vegetarian restaurants were relatively scarce. So after a successful career in e-commerce, the then-recently turned vegan decided — despite having no experience in the restaurant industry — to open a plant-based restaurant that would help move the country in a better direction. The first Veggie Grill opened in 2006 in Irvine, and the company is now the largest plant-based restaurant chain in the nation, with more than 30 locations. A majority of Veggie Grill customers are not vegetarian or vegan, suggesting plant-based eating has moved to the mainstream.

Evan Kleiman ’76, M.B.A. ’80
Evan Kleiman is the long-running host of the KCRW radio show and podcast *Good Food*, where the world’s best chefs visit. From the 1980s until 2012, Kleiman owned and operated three successful Italian restaurants in Los Angeles. She still caters privately while also teaching at UCLA on topics such as “The Moral Ecology of Food.” Whether at the podium or in the radio “pulpit,” as she calls it, her platform is unique: “I’ve always valued food as a very expansive way of looking at the world — economically, politically and culturally.”
Campus Crown Jewels

MUSEUMS

Fowler Museum

In global arts and cultures, few institutions match the Fowler Museum at UCLA. For 56 years, the Fowler has been an international thought leader, promoting the arts of the non-Western world through exhibitions, publications and public programs. The Fowler pioneered an expansive view of world arts, acknowledging the utility of objects in people’s lives while also valuing the objects as exemplary works of art.

The Fowler has a strong track record of presenting the works of contemporary artists whose practices resonate with the global arts. Progressive programming helps visitors make connections across time and cultures, fostering an understanding that is critical in our increasingly global world.

Hammer Museum

As L.A. became a mecca for contemporary artists, the UCLA Hammer Museum became their patron and gathering space. Over the past two decades, the museum has expanded its collections and programs, establishing the Hammer Projects series championing emerging artists.

Part of the School of the Arts and Architecture, the Hammer presents as many as 300 free programs annually. Recent topics have included voting rights, U.S.-Saudi relations, gerrymandering and urban development. Currently, the Hammer is in the midst of a major renovation. Watch for a newly designed entrance, additional exhibition space and enhanced public spaces.

Keeping Up with Change

UCLA Extension

FOUNDED TWO YEARS BEFORE the university, UCLA Extension has adapted to the needs of the surrounding community through the years. In the 1940s, Extension offered classes to help working engineers in aircraft design. “Night classes at UCLA” even served as an albino for characters in the 1944 film Double Indemnity.

Now 102 years old, Extension shows its age in the many prepared women for entry or reentry into the workforce. It keeps up with the needs of the ever-changing community.

Of the many Extension programs — Marilyn Monroe, James Franco ‘08 and Arnold Schwarzenegger are just a handful of the many former students who have gone on to achieve notoriety.

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Today, Bunche is considered the “Father of Peacekeeping” because of his formidable skills in listening, understanding and finding common ground.

For nearly two decades as Under-secretary General of the United Nations, Bunche was celebrated worldwide for his contributions to humanity, particularly in mediation, decolonization, human rights and civil rights. He was the chief drafter of the sections of the U.N. Charter that dealt with trusteeship and decolonization at the San Francisco Conference of 1945. And during the famous Selma March in 1965, an ailing Bunche linked arms with Martin Luther King Jr. to lead the civil rights procession.

Bunche’s legacy of understanding lives on in the work of UCLA scholars today. Since 1969, the Ralph J. Bunche Center for African American Studies, part of the UCLA College, has advanced research on the history, lifestyles and sociocultural systems of people of African descent. Scholarship seeded by the Bunche Center also has investigated challenges that influence the psychological, social and economic well-being of persons of African descent. Bunche Center-affiliated faculty have consistently demonstrated how knowledge produced by and about people of African descent enriches diverse fields of study, from microbiology to musicology.

Legacy of Understanding

RALPH J. BUNCHE ‘27 shaped an impressive legacy built on bringing others together, and that legacy has continued to lead the way through the generations. UCLA’s first African-American valedictorian, Bunche also was the nation’s first African American to earn a Ph.D. in political science.

He went on to become the first African American and first person of color to win the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he received in 1950 for his work as a U.N. diplomat in successfully mediating the Armistice Agreements between Arab nations and Israel. Today, Bunche is considered the “Father of Peacekeeping” because of his formidable skills in listening, understanding and finding common ground.

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Frame of Mind

BRAIN MAPPING

Computer scientist Jacques Vidal planted the first seeds in 1972, when he reported on the first fMRI brain signals read by a computer, using amplified electromyography (EEG). Vidal coined the term “brain-computer interface” for the opening of new channels of communication between humans and machines. In 1993, John C. Mazzotti — then a UCLA neurologist and now vice chancellor of UCLA health sciences and CEO of UCLA Health — coined the term “brain mapping” and founded the UCLA Ahmanson Lovelace Brain Mapping Center.

No one said it would be easy. Inside each of our heads, approximately 100 trillion neurons fire 200 times per second, on average, connecting to roughly 10,000 other neurons as information is processed and transmitted. And because every brain is unique and constantly changing, the map under development is a probabilistic system that enables navigators to home in on variations.

The effort requires wide-ranging expertise — from medicine, engineering, the basic sciences, nanoscience and the social sciences. A quarter-century in, hundreds of UCLA researchers, fueled by ever-advancing imaging technologies, are learning what’s going on inside our heads in an increasingly granular way.

IT HAS BEEN CALLED THE LAST FRONTIER of science. Detailed maps of the human brain promise to unravel the mysteries surrounding human sensation, awareness and cognition, potentially paving the way for effective new treatments for depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, autism and Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s diseases. And UCLA has been at the forefront of the undertaking.

Servers in the Neuromapping Research building represent the powerful digital technologies enabling unprecedented storage and analysis of data about the brain.
**UCLA GRADUATES ARE PROBLEM SOLVERS and community builders,** says Selina Duran ’12, Teach for America recruitment director. The Boyle Heights native says UCLA students are uniquely prepared to address inequities in society and work toward social justice in any field. Since 1990, UCLA has sent 1,411 young Bruins to Teach for America, which recruits promising leaders to teach for two years in low-income communities in the United States. UCLA has been the top recruiter for three of the last four years, sending students to urban and rural areas.

The university has had an even longer history with the Peace Corps, the federal agency started by President Kennedy that places volunteers in developing countries to work with local leaders in addressing community challenges from agriculture to education. UCLA has sent more than 2,000 volunteers to the program since it was founded, making it the seventh-biggest feeder university. UCLA was also one of the first sites for training volunteers back in 1961, so even non-UCLA graduates came to the campus to learn sometimes never-before-taught languages from UCLA faculty, along with other skills to help them prepare for their two-year volunteer assignments abroad. Several current UCLA faculty members — in fields as disparate as public health, creative writing and management — attribute having gained their life’s purpose and career direction to their time in the Peace Corps.

Robert Spich, who teaches globalization to business executives from around the world at UCLA Anderson School of Management, says the Peace Corps experience is one way to really develop a global mind-set, which is key to working in a global world. “I use the metaphor of the Shire,” he says. “Most of us would prefer a world of peace, predictability, certainty, comfort and safety — all those wonderful things that the Shire represents. [But] when that game is finished, they will embrace each other — and it’s not just shaking hands. They truly embrace each other.”

**Well Served THE PEACE CORPS AND TEACH FOR AMERICA**

**Partners over the Decades UCLA AND THE OLYMPICS AND SPECIAL OLYMPICS**

**Olympics**

The numbers don’t tell the whole story of UCLA and the Olympics, though those numbers are impressive. Through the 2016 Summer Olympics, UCLA’s all-time medal count stands at 261, including 133 gold, 66 silver and 62 bronze. Bruins have been at every Summer Olympics since 1920 (except 1924), with more than 400 athletes overall, and UCLA has twice served as an Olympic venue (in 1932 and 1984). If you were to choose a singular highlight, it might be the 1960 decathlon showdown between Rafer Johnson ’59 (U.S.A.) and C.K. Yang ’64 (Taiwan) that saw Johnson take the gold while both were coached by UCLA’s Ducky Drake ’27. The current UCLA women’s gymnastics team features former Olympians Kyla Ross (2012) and Madison Kocian (2016), as well as coaches Chris Waller ’91 and Jordyn Wieber ’17. In 2028, UCLA will again serve as an Olympic Village and event site.

**Special Olympics**

Maybe it was Team USA’s tennis team inviting the player from Malawi to train with them because she had no teammates. Or perhaps it was the fans who bought full kits and cleats for the Haitian soccer team, who arrived with no gear. Most likely, though, what made the UCLA-hosted 2015 Special Olympics truly special were the athletes from around the world. The 2015 Summer Games marked the second time UCLA had hosted, the first having been 1972. In those 43 years, the competition participant numbers rose from 2,500 to 7,000. Rafer Johnson ’59, integral to the Special Olympics since its founding in 1968, said of the 2015 athletes, “On the competitive side, they do not mess around. [But] when that game is finished, they will embrace each other — and it’s not just shaking hands. They truly embrace each other.”

**CHEERS TO 100 YEARS, UCLA**

UCLA Extension is proud to be part of UCLA’s story and commitment to excellence. Thank you for lighting the way. We look forward to the next 100 years.

uclaextension.edu/ucla-alumni
UCLA IN SPACE

IT’S AN IMPULSE as old as humankind: to look up at the stars and wonder. Over the decades, UCLA faculty and alumni have translated wonder into action, exploring the cosmos as astrophysicists, engineers, astronauts and NASA mission scientists.

Professor Emerita Margaret Kivelson discovered an ocean under the icy crust of Europa. In UCLA’s Division of Astronomy & Astrophysics, David Jewitt hunts comets; Jean-Luc Margot investigates the formation and evolution of habitable worlds; and Mark Morris studies the innermost regions of the Milky Way; as does Andrea Ghez, who proved the existence of a black hole at the center of our galaxy.

Over the decades, many UCLA faculty have worked on NASA missions, often as principal investigators. David Paige ’79’s Diviner was the first instrument to create detailed day and night surface temperature maps of the moon. Christopher Russell Ph.D.’68’s DAWN mission explored two protoplanets, giant asteroid Vesta and dwarf planet Ceres. Ned Wright’s WISE mission scanned the entire sky, collecting data about asteroids, the coolest and dimmest stars, and the most luminous galaxies. Marco Velli’s Parker Solar Probe is now aloft with an expected timeline stretching to 2024. Space weather expert VassilisAngelopoulos M.S. ’81, Ph.D. ’93 leads ARTEMIS and THEMIS and advises ELFIN, a student-run satellite project. ELFIN launched in September 2016, the first spacecraft built, managed and operated by UCLA. More than 250 students — most of them undergraduates — planned, fabricated, designed, assembled, tested and programmed the twin ELFIN microsatellites.

The first UCLA astronaut was engineer Elliot See Jr. M.S. ’60, who died in a plane crash while preparing for Gemini 9. The first Bruin in space was Walt Cunningham ’60, M.S. ’61, on Apollo 7. Vance Brand M.B.A. ’64 flew four missions, including the Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous with Russian cosmonauts. Story Musgrave M.B.A. ’59 took six trips into space and made three spacewalks. Anna Lee Fisher ’71, M.D. ’76, M.S. ’87 was the first mother in space; Taylor Wang ’67, M.S. ’68, Ph.D. ’71 was the first astronaut of Chinese-American descent. John Phillips M.S. ’84, Ph.D. ’87 flew three missions to the international space station. Megan McArthur ’93 was part of the Hubble repair mission. Using robotic arms, she was the last to “touch” the revolutionary space telescope. UCLA’s newest astronaut is trainee Jessica Watkins Ph.D. ’15, who specialized in planetary geology.

From the prototype space suits of the 1950s to the ELFIN satellite orbiting the earth, UCLA has a proud history of space exploration. To be continued!

GALACTIC LEGACY

Kelly Kosmo ’15 is a Ph.D. student and an astrophysics researcher in UCLA’s Galactic Center Group, led by astronomer Andrea Ghez. Kosmo’s first astronomy class at UCLA was taught by Ghez.

The sky is no limit for Bruin faculty and alumni. Westwood boasts galactic links from comets to black holes, the moon to the solar system.
THE UCLA HERB ALPERT SCHOOL OF MUSIC creates community through the preservation and creation of ethnic music. Vinyl records fill the aisles of the newly renovated Ethnomusicology Archive, which holds more than 150,000 audio, video, print and photographic items, documenting all world musical expressions. Among them, three genres in particular have created community: Gospel. The archive includes original music from L.A.’s community through the gospel era, which is “under-appreciated and unrecognized,” says Jacqueline Cogdell DjeDje M.A. ’72, Ph.D. ’78, former chair of the UCLA Department of Ethnomusicology.

In the early ’90s, Vicki Latulippe ’80 started the GospelCentric label and signed Kirk Franklin, who tore up the charts with the hit single “Why We Sing.” As the genre began to merge with hip-hop and R&B, the music and its message brought people together. Mariachi “UCLA eventually played a role in elevating mariachi music,” says Daniel Sheehy ’70, M.A., Ph.D. ’79, an early member of Uclatlan, the UCLA student group dedicated to the performance of traditional Mexican music. Sheehy and other students found a personal connection in mariachi, which hadn’t yet been widely adopted in the States. Their dedication brought together countless Mexican Americans eager to connect with their heritage.

Sheehy produced concerts and albums, awarding grants and authoring the 2006 book Mariachi Music in America. Sergio Alonso ’99 says that a UCLA class inspired him to embrace mariachi music — and changed his career path. Alonso performed with the student group Mariachi UCLA and played occasional gigs with Grammy Award-winning Mariachi Los Camperos.

Jazz. In 1951, UCLA became the nation’s first major institution to offer credit for the study of jazz history. Today, the university offers an array of programs, including the Herbie Hancock Institute of Jazz Performance.

“Our global jazz studies program is a critical step in building cultural bridges and providing students with an international perspective rooted in U.S. history,” says Professor Steve Loza M.A. ’79, Ph.D. ’85, the program’s chair.

Moving Target

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

IN THE CAPITAL OF THE CAR CULTURE, UCLA has been a leader in solving a congested city’s complex transportation problems. As early as 1925, UCLA researchers resolved to tackle the alarming new problems of street accidents and congestion. “Some of the very earliest work in traffic engineering, in designing streets to accommodate the newfangled automobile, actually took place at UCLA,” says Martin Wachs, distinguished professor emeritus of urban planning at the Luskin School of Public Affairs. “When you see ancient film of cars crashing into barriers with dummies moving forward on impact, some of that was done in the School of Engineering.” Juan Matute M.A./M.B.A. ’91, deputy director at the Institute of Transportation Studies, looks at how employers can incentivize employees to find driving alternatives — for example, by pairing public transit with on-demand car services like Lyft.

UCLA engineers are also examining how emerging technologies will blend into cities and transportation networks. Sam Coogan, an electrical engineering assistant professor, has worked with Caltrans to explore traffic-sensing devices to predict traffic patterns and control congestion. Meanwhile, Ankur Mehta, an assistant professor of electrical engineering, has modeled the potential impact of mixed autonomy in urban settings. Mehta suggests that L.A. could have a fleet of autonomous vehicles deployed to break up congestion or regulate traffic.

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A Place to Play

L.A. RIVER

THREE YEARS BEFORE Frank Gehry unveiled his 2017 master plan for the L.A. River, UCLA Associate Professor of English Allison Carruth hatched her own plan to make the 51-mile river to reenact the balcony scene." The heavy smog of Los Angeles in the 1970s was the stuff of national news. Photos show people wearing gas masks while walking. In response, L.A. — and UCLA in particular — has birthed and continues to produce the most significant technologies aimed at cleaning the air: smog-check equipment, air-quality filters and fuel-injection technology (which has reduced automobile pollution worldwide).

Today, the city’s air is more than 70 percent cleaner, according to Professor Suzanne Paulson, director of the Center for Clean Air at UCLA’s Institute of the Environment and Sustainability (IoES). Thanks to emissions controls and other developments, she says tailpipe emissions are between 400 and 1,000 times cleaner than in L.A.’s hayeyday. Paulson was among the UCLA scientists who helped develop cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline, slashing ozone levels in the 1990s. She calls it “the single most effective thing we’ve done” to clean up the air. Her group has documented air-quality risks near freeways, leading to new land-use and building policies.

The California Energy Commission recently awarded IoES researchers $1 million to study the impacts of indoor air quality on disadvantaged communities. Others on campus are focusing on reducing emissions that are harmful to the planet, such as a device that improves the energy efficiency of hydrogen vehicles and a technique that turns carbon dioxide emissions into a new form of concrete.

While progress is being made, Paulson notes that L.A. is still not meeting some clean-air standards. "We don’t have clean air yet," she says. The work will go on. Delmas has done extensive research on the benefits of LEED-certified green buildings. “We feel better and are more productive in LEED buildings,” she says. UCLA chief sustainability officer Nurit Katz M.B.A. ’08, M.P.P. ’08 notes that in addition to the use of natural light and insulated glass for energy savings, the restaurant and landscaping make Luskin Conference Center a living laboratory for sustainability. “We practice what we teach,” she says.

For instance, Plateia restaurant offers California wine on tap, replacing glass bottles. The table settings bypass linens for reusable table mats. The landscaping emphasizes drought-tolerant plants. The center transit island has a broken curb to allow water to soak in and replenish groundwater. Appropriately, one of the first major events in the center was the October 2016 environmental conference “Earth Now: Earth 2050.”

Los Angeles Breathing Easier

CLEAN AIR

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Shoup Dogg

THE PARKING GURU

PARKING IS NOT JUST A LOS ANGELES PROBLEM — it affects cities across the nation. UCLA Professor Emeritus Donald Shoup has long been aware of this, and he’s tried to make others aware, too. He changed the phenomenon of parking when he introduced a radical new approach adjusting on-street parking prices in relation to demand, and using parking revenue to pay for public services in the community. “Parking is the single largest land use in most cities, and small reforms can produce big benefits,” he says. After decades of looking into parking in Southern California, Shoup found that free street parking leads to more driving, traffic, fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. To solve these problems, he pushed for putting an appropriate price on parking — which also gives cities a new revenue for the surrounding community.

One of Shoup’s policy recommendations has become state law in California and are in the federal tax code. His ideas have been implemented in a number of cities, including downtown Los Angeles, where L.A. Express Park includes 6,000 meters that charge variable prices to regulate supply according to demand. Another example of success from paid parking is Old Pasadena — previously a commercial skid row. Parking meters were installed, and the subsequent revenue went toward local public improvements. The result? A popular shopping destination. "Some people agreed with me at the beginning," Shoup says, “but now it’s become just a flood of cities that are reducing or removing off-street parking requirements.”

This UCLA pioneer of parking policy even has a nickname inspired by a pop culture icon: Shoup Dogg.

Showplace for Sustainability

THE LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER

THE OPENING of the UCLA Meyer and Renee Luskin Conference Center was a milestone not just for the campus, but for the entire state. The Luskin Center is only the second building of its kind in California to earn a LEED Platinum rating, the highest green certification.

The hospitality industry is not known for sustainability. The state of California estimates that an average-sized hotel purchases more products in a week than 100 families do in a year. Waste generation can reach 30 pounds per room per day. The Luskin Center is different, demonstrating that sustainability is not about sacrifice or even trade-offs. As faculty member and environmental economist Magali Delmas puts it, “In this place, there is no compromise between sustainability and beauty.” A professor in the Anderson School of Management and in the Institute of the Environment and Sustainability, Delmas has done extensive research on the benefits of LEED-certified green buildings. “We feel better and are more productive in LEED buildings,” she says.

UCLA chief sustainability officer Nurit Katz M.B.A. ’08, M.P.P. ’08 notes that in addition to the use of natural light and insulated glass for energy savings, the restaurant and landscaping make Luskin Conference Center a living laboratory for sustainability. “We practice what we teach,” she says.

For instance, Plateia restaurant offers California wine on tap, replacing glass bottles. The table settings bypass linens for reusable table mats. The landscaping emphasizes drought-tolerant plants. The center transit island has a broken curb to allow water to soak in and replenish groundwater. Appropriately, one of the first major events in the center was the October 2016 environmental conference “Earth Now: Earth 2050.”

THE HEAVY SMOG of Los Angeles in the 1970s was the stuff of national news. Photos show people wearing gas masks while walking. In response, L.A. — and UCLA in particular — has birthed and continues to produce the most significant technologies aimed at cleaning the air: smog-check equipment, air-quality filters and fuel-injection technology (which has reduced automobile pollution worldwide).

Today, the city’s air is more than 70 percent cleaner, according to Professor Suzanne Paulson, director of the Center for Clean Air at UCLA’s Institute of the Environment and Sustainability (IoES). Thanks to emissions controls and other developments, she says tailpipe emissions are between 400 and 1,000 times cleaner than in L.A.’s hayeyday. Paulson was among the UCLA scientists who helped develop cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline, slashing ozone levels in the 1990s. She calls it “the single most effective thing we’ve done” to clean up the air. Her group has documented air-quality risks near freeways, leading to new land-use and building policies.

The California Energy Commission recently awarded IoES researchers $1 million to study the impacts of indoor air quality on disadvantaged communities. Others on campus are focusing on reducing emissions that are harmful to the planet, such as a device that improves the energy efficiency of hydrogen vehicles and a technique that turns carbon dioxide emissions into a new form of concrete.

While progress is being made, Paulson notes that L.A. is still not meeting some clean-air standards. “We don’t have clean air yet,” she says. The work will go on. Delmas has done extensive research on the benefits of LEED-certified green buildings. “We feel better and are more productive in LEED buildings,” she says. UCLA chief sustainability officer Nurit Katz M.B.A. ’08, M.P.P. ’08 notes that in addition to the use of natural light and insulated glass for energy savings, the restaurant and landscaping make Luskin Conference Center a living laboratory for sustainability. “We practice what we teach,” she says.

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Los Angeles Breathing Easier

CLEAN AIR

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MANY COLLEGE COACHES will go down in history as being incredibly successful and greatly admired — among them, Alabama's Bear Bryant, Tennessee's Pat Summitt, Notre Dame's Knute Rockne and Duke's Mike Krzyzewski.

But UCLA fans know that the most beloved coach in the country — known not only for his athletic success, but also for his impact beyond sports — is John Wooden. Talk to people who knew Wooden, and even those who didn’t, and you’ll see how profoundly his teachings affected them.

Bill Walton ’74 makes no secret of his devotion to Coach. The former Bruin and NBA star realized that Wooden was not just teaching his players the game of basketball, but also the game of life. “He taught us the ultimate skills: how to think, how to dream, how to learn and how to compete,” Walton says.

Meeting Wooden also changed the life of Valorie Kondos Field ’87, the energetic head coach of the UCLA women’s gymnastics team. Affectionately called “Miss Val,” she says that her first attempts at coaching failed miserably because she was too focused on winning. Then she picked up Wooden’s book They Call Me Coach in the UCLA Store.

“It didn’t sound like all this other coach talk I’d heard,” says Kondos Field. “It was filled with a lot of tough love, but honest love. Compassion and discipline. It’s about teaching life’s lessons through the sport that we’re a part of.”

Following Wooden’s example, she built her own original recipe for success, built on passion and love. Kondos Field’s teams have since won seven NCAA titles, and her athletes adore her, including senior Katelyn Ohashi, whose perfect (10.0) floor exercise at the 2019 Collegiate Challenge went viral in January.

Proving that Wooden’s influence reaches well beyond the world of sports, UCLA’s Anderson School of Management is taking the coach’s teachings into a whole new realm. For the Class of 2020, the school kicked off its Leadership Development Program with a two-unit course that introduced students to 12 leadership competencies, as well as to Wooden’s Pyramid of Success. Students also read The Essential Wooden: A Lifetime of Lessons on Leaders and Leadership. Those students who continued on in the program submitted a leadership plan requiring them to map their competencies to the Pyramid.

Further, UCLA Anderson honors an exceptional leader each year with the John Wooden Global Leadership Award for exemplary leadership and service to the community (last year’s winner was Reed Hastings, co-founder and CEO of Netflix), and four M.B.A. students receive $25,000 John Wooden Global Leadership Fellowships.

“The leadership award goes to someone whose management style is value-based leadership of the sort that Coach celebrated,” says Alfred E. Osborne Jr., interim dean, professor and faculty director of the Price Center for Entrepreneurship & Innovation. “And it goes beyond just the Pyramid of Success, which a lot of people know about, to his various writings about what it is to live a respectful, authentic, productive, constructive and honorable life.”

UCLA’s beloved coach preferred to be known as a teacher, whether on the court or in the classroom.
WHEN CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 8 on gay marriage came before the Supreme Court in 2013, Justice Anthony Kennedy noted that “there are some 45,000 children in California” living with same-sex parents. In March, Reuters reported on an analysis of polling data that revealed that “an estimated 4.6 percent of U.S. adults identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, and they tend to be younger and poorer than the population at large.”

Even more pivotal than the statistics in the national debate over gay rights is the source: California “living with same-sex parents.”

In 2011, Leap was named one of Los Angeles Magazine’s “50 Most Influential Women in Los Angeles.”

“Toughest Communities”

She’s a lifesaver. Leap is the author of Jumped In: What Gangs Taught Me About Violence, Drugs, Love, and Redemption and Project Fatherhood: A Story of Courage and Healing in One of America’s Toughest Communities.

“Risking it all.”

Since 1998, a team of researchers at the Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Law and Policy at UCLA School of Law have been tracking the LGBT population with a mobile clinic project on the former site of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Students at the Robert F. Kennedy–UCLA Community School come from largely Hispanic and Asian immigrant communities in the Pico-Union and Koreatown neighborhoods. Central to the school’s success, says math teacher Maria Nakis, is its personalized approach. Each student is part of an advisory class that meets with the same teacher three times a week for two years. Teachers at the RFK-UCLA Community School work to ensure that students are qualified to apply to a University of California campus. They steer them toward college-prep classes and make sure they know the deadlines for entrance exams. Each year, UCLA faculty, staff and students provide the school with more than 16,000 hours of mentoring and tutoring. As a result of these efforts, the number of students who enroll in college is rising steadily: In 2014, 74 percent of the graduating class attended college; in 2017, 86 percent did.

In 2011, UCLA began partnering with the declining Horace Mann School in inner-city Los Angeles. The approach at Mann-UCLA Community School is similar to that at RFK-UCLA, with an emphasis on mentoring and college preparation.

Learn more about UCLA Community Schools: 
youtube.com/PORsPxgRUJQ

PHOTOS: (WILLIAMS INSTITUTE) TIERNEY GEARON; (COMMUNITY SCHOOL) ELENA ZHUKOVA; (JORJA LEAP) CHRISTA RENEE
Screen Kings and Queens

FILM & TV DIRECTORS

SOME OF THE MOST indelible stories of our time have been brought to screens big and small by UCLA alumni who have challenged the conventions of film and television as we know them.

With The Godfather, Apocalypse Now and so many other films, Francis Ford Coppola M.F.A.’67 became a poster boy for New Hollywood, a movement that brought about unconventional ideas and infused contemporary filmmaking with new complexity and psychological depth.

Ava DuVernay’s career has been full of firsts. These include being the first female black director to have a film nominated for a Best Picture Academy Award (The Color Purple) and the first woman of color to direct a big-budget feature (Selma) and the first woman of color to direct a big-budget feature (Selma). In 1947, Robinson joined the Dodgers as the first African American to play in the major leagues since 1869. He earned Rookie of the Year honors, but the award does not define that first season. What’s remembered are the abuses Robinson endured—from fans, from fellow players, from the media—and the extraordinary poise and strength he demonstrated as he stoically went about doing his job. Robinson was supported along the way by his wife, Rachel ’42, a fellow Bruin whom he met at UCLA.

After a career in baseball, Robinson became an activist for social change, working to create opportunities for minorities as a coffee company executive and helping to establish the Freedom National Bank, owned and operated by African Americans. Nine days before his death in 1972, Robinson called out baseball for not yet hiring an African-American manager. Jackie Robinson kept fighting right until the end.

Jackie Robinson was always a fighter, but he never planned to become a living symbol of the fight against racial injustice. His breaking of the color barrier in Major League Baseball was not only one of the greatest acts of societal defiance in the 20th century, but also one of the most influential events in the fight for equal rights.

Born in Georgia in 1919, Robinson attended high school and junior college in Pasadena before matriculating at UCLA, where he became the first athlete to letter in four sports.

Robinson served as a second lieutenant in the United States Army during World War II, but he never saw combat. He was arrested and court-martialed during boot camp for refusing to move to the back of a segregated bus. Ultimately cleared of the charges and honorably discharged, he spent 1945 playing in the Negro Baseball League and was later approached by Brooklyn Dodgers president Branch Rickey about playing for the team.

When We Rise, which tells the story of the Freedom National Bank, owned and operated by African Americans. Nine days before his death in 1972, Robinson called out baseball for not yet hiring an African-American manager. Jackie Robinson kept fighting right until the end.

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ON OCT. 10, 2019 — the eve of National Coming Out Day — the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and the Human Rights Campaign Foundation (the educational arm of the nation’s largest lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) civil rights organization) will co-host a forum for the 2020 Democratic presidential candidates. Part of the Luskin Lecture Series, the conversation will take place in Royce Hall and will give candidates an opportunity to speak about their policy platforms and plans to move LGBTQ equality forward.

It’s one of the latest examples (and they are legion) of the university’s ongoing contribution to the national dialogue on the meaning and promise of democracy. Providing an open forum for the exchange of ideas on how we should govern and be governed, in fact, lies at the very heart of a public university’s mission. Even more importantly, UCLA also serves as a launching pad for turning those ideas into action.

“For me and for society, having an outstanding and successful public university enhances the democratic concept,” says Meyer Luskin ’49, the philanthropist for whom the public affairs school and lecture series, among other campus entities, are named, adding that a “successful and creative public university” is, itself, an indication of a healthy democracy.

The university has been particularly powerful in advocating for those whose voices have historically had difficulty being heard.

In 2000, Graduate School of Education & Information Studies Professors Jeannie Oakes Ph.D. ’80 and John Rogers founded UCLA’s Institute for Democracy, Education, and Access (IDEA), with the goal of using UCLA’s research capacity and commitment to confront what may be the most pressing public issue in Los Angeles and in California today: bringing communities together to address the critical problems of public education. IDEA faculty, postdoctoral scholars, staff and graduate students partner with young people, parents, teachers and grassroots organizations to conduct research on the conditions of education and the challenges to educational change.

At UCLA Luskin, the Institute on Inequality and Democracy aims to understand and transform the divides and dispossessions, the color lines, of the 21st century. At a time of unprecedented income inequality in the United States, the institute is part of a growing effort of rigorous analysis of the processes through which such inequality has been produced.

Phal Sok, born to a Cambodian family in a Thai refugee camp, arrived in the U.S. before his first birthday. He now helps immigrant families and underserved youth in Los Angeles. Last year, UCLA law students helped Sok obtain a pardon from then-Gov. Jerry Brown for a conviction dating back to Sok’s teen years. Sok is one of five people to be pardoned by the governor because of the work of UCLA law students.

“Phal is one of the most amazing stories of people who have come to this country seeking a second chance,” says Prof. Meena Bose, who teaches a course on immigration and inequality at UCLA Luskin.

One of many students Dukakis has mentored is Jimmy Gomez ’99, now a California congressman. After graduating from high school, Gomez found himself at a dead end and working at Subway, until a friend dragged him to Riverside Community College. Then he transferred to UCLA just as Dukakis became a visiting professor. Gomez took “California Policy Issues” and, at Dukakis’ encouragement, went on to earn a master’s degree in public policy at Harvard’s Kennedy School. Returning to California, he won three terms as an assemblyman and was elected to Congress in 2017.

“I think our course had a major impact on his decision to pursue public service,” Dukakis says.
A World of Good Volunteer Day

SEPTEMBER 29, 2018, UCLA’s 10th annual Volunteer Day, became a global day of service with far-reaching results as the Bruin tackled projects around the world.

Alongside Ghez, UCLA’s female STEM influencers include Jayath Murthy, UCLA’s first female engineering dean; Engineering Professor Ann Karagazine ’78, the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from Caltech; and Physics and Astronomy Professor Smadar Naoz, who serves on the Physical Sciences Diversity Committee. UCLA STEM students have formed Women Advancing Technology Through Teamwork, which hosts “tinkering workshops.”

And off campus, Diana Skaar ’00, M.S., Ph.D., was in charge of business development for Google’s X lab, aims to impact the next generation of female scientists as a member of California Network’s STEAM Advisory Board.

The UCLA Margo Leavin Graduate Art Studios in Culver City are open to graduate student open studios to see these spiffy new student workspaces and experience a behind-the-scenes look at the practice of art-making. The studios will help UCLA’s graduate fine arts program sustain its preeminence, continuing to deliver the highest caliber education to some of tomorrow’s most important artists.

Managing an ongoing project to transform a rundown garden at the Veterans Administration, “It’s more than picking up trash,” says Matthew Proctor, a Marine Corps veteran, UCLA senior and president of UCLA’s Student Veterans of America chapter. “We’re planting a garden and building a place to have a community. It’s really nice to have people who aren’t immediately connected help us.”

Additional projects included organizing supplies at a homeless youth shelter in Hollywood and sorting food donations at the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank. Bruin’s have worked approximatley 330,000 hours on more than 400 projects. Their efforts represent an estimated $8.5 million value to the community, but the rewards are priceless.
THE FIRST UCLA HOLLYWOOD DIVERSITY REPORT, in 2014, showed the percentages of minority or female actors, directors, writers and executives in entertainment to be dismal, far less than their percentage of the U.S. population. But the research also provided proof of a trend that would help change inclusion in show business.

"Every year, the data have shown that film and television content that features diverse casts typically makes more money and enjoys higher ratings and audience engagement," says Darnell Hunt M.A. ’91, Ph.D. ’94, the report’s co-lead author and dean of the UCLA College’s Division of Social Sciences.

Today, after moviegoers and viewers of broadcast, cable and streaming television made hits of shows that featured multicultural casts and storylines, the trend has become industry truth. But the percentage of minorities and women in Hollywood still falls far below that of the total U.S. population.

Forty percent of all Americans are people of color, and more than half are female. Yet the 2019 study, focused on 2017, shows that minorities made up just 19.8% of film leads, 21.5% of broadcast scripted leads, 21.3% of cable scripted leads and 21.3% of digital scripted leads. Women represented 32.9% of film leads, 39.7% of broadcast scripted leads, 43.1% of cable scripted leads and 42.8% of digital scripted leads.

Future reports will focus on practices that are proven to increase diverse inclusion. As Hunt has observed, "There can be no reform without a reckoning."
THE MIGHTY PEN

UCLA COUNTS AMONG ITS illustrious alumni two U.S. Poet Laureates: Kay Ryan and Juan Felipe Herrera, both of whom served in the post for two terms.

Kay Ryan ‘67, M.A. ’68, who served in the post from 2008 to 2010, is a Californian through and through. Born in San Jose and raised in the San Joaquin Valley and the Mojave Desert, Ryan attended Antelope Valley College before transferring to UCLA to earn both a bachelor’s and a master’s degree. Despite having won such prestigious awards as the Pulitzer Prize and MacArthur and Guggenheim fellowships and published seven volumes of poetry, Ryan taught remedial English at College of Marin in Kentfield, California, for more than 30 years. Her students were not aspiring poets but people for whom learning basic English was a critical life skill. “Teaching basic skills is like saving lives,” Ryan says. “There is nothing more important or more satisfying.”

Juan Felipe Herrera ‘72 also served two terms as the nation’s top poet, from 2015 to 2017, after serving as California’s poet laureate for two years, the first Latino in that post. A native of Fowler, California, Herrera spent his first six years in migrant worker camps in the San Joaquin Valley. “My beginnings were at the margins of society,” he says, adding that doors opened for him when he enrolled at UCLA. “I want to tell the big story through the people at the very edge of society.” During his tenure as national poet laureate, he engaged people of all ages and circumstances across the country, encouraging them to tell their stories. Herrera, who taught creative writing at UC Riverside, has published 30 books, including poetry collections, prose, short stories, young adult novels and children’s books. A New York Times critic wrote that Herrera’s art is “grounded in ethnic identity, fueled by collective pride, yet irredes- sibly individual, too.” His language is unique, yet universal.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar ’69’s name became a household word because of basketball, but since his NBA retirement in 1989, the all-time leading scorer has garnered new fame as a bestselling author. His books have shed light on such diverse subjects as the Harlem Renais- sance; an all-black tank unit in World War II; White Mountain Apaches; his friendship with Coach John Wooden; possible solutions to racism in politics; and remarkable achieve- ments by African Americans. His kid-friendly What Color Is My World? profiles little-known African-American inventors. His book Coach Wooden and Me: Our 50-Year Friendship On and Off the Court describes the love that grew between an old-fashioned white Midwesterner and a black kid from New York City, whose bond looked unlikely on paper but grew into a lifelong friendship.

These UCLA grads have used their exceptional writing talent to make a difference in the larger world.

Bruin Poets & Authors

A POET’S PROGENY

Tom Lutz met Juan Felipe Herrera in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1988. Both men were headed to Iowa, where Lutz would teach at Iowa State, and Herrera, who had already published several volumes of poetry, would earn an M.F.A. “It was the first time I had even known someone who was a 24-hour poet,” says Lutz, “open all night, someone who turned the world into words and words into the world, and did it all day, every day. He transformed my sense of language, let me understand that the key to beauty is an immense sense of play — playing with words, the play of the senses, working as play, play as work, playing our way into joy, joy as the goal of the play of words. I also watched him serve as poet laureate of California and then of the U.S. with such grace and care, never forgetting where he came from, and where the people he was talking to — especially the children and young people I were coming from — became better as a teacher, a writer and a person through his example.”
FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, a law passed that said nothing about athletics — but that changed UCLA sports history forever.

The law, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, stated: “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

Title IX opened the floodgates of opportunity to female athletes, especially in high school and college. But the law has generated controversy, sometimes heated, as institutions struggled with compliance and reduced spending on or cut less profitable men’s sports, such as wrestling, swimming and gymnastics. And those first women athletes after the law was passed often had to do make do with woefully limited facilities. But despite it all, Title IX gave women the right to sweat, and for UCLA, the result has been glorious. In 1974 — a year marked now as the start of the modern era of UCLA women’s sports — Ann Meyers Drysdale ’79 received the first full-rider women’s athletic scholarship in basketball. Considered by many the greatest women’s player of all time, Meyers Drysdale helped put both UCLA and women’s collegiate sports on the map by leading her team to the 1978 national title in Pauley Pavilion.

And it’s only gotten better. So far, 41 of UCLA’s 116 NCAA titles have come from women’s teams, including the history-making 100th championship that the women’s water polo team won in 2007. “I remember, in 1976, we were the talk of the (AIAW) tournament,” says former Bruin volleyball star Sheila King ’79, M.S. ’82. “UCLA had started putting money on the table for women’s volleyball in terms of scholarships, and we were winning it all. It got people thinking and gave other schools the impetus to get serious about volleyball, about women’s sports, and about what female athletes could be and do.”

Don’t Know Much About History ...

BY GARY NASH

WHAT SHOULD AMERICA’S SCHOOLCHILDREN LEARN IN HISTORY CLASS?

That’s what UCLA Education Professor Charlotte Crabtree was thinking about in 1988 when she established the National Center for History in the Schools. Crabtree, an experienced classroom teacher, soon enlisted UCLA historian Gary Nash, the author of Red, White & Black: The Peoples of the United States Shall, on the Basis of Sex, be Excluded from Participation in, be Denied the Benefits of, or be Subjected to Discrimination Under Any Education Program or Activity Receiving Federal Financial Assistance. In 1974, Crabtree and Nash tackled the challenge of developing national standards for the teaching of history. But they didn’t do it alone. For years, groups of professional historians and veteran classroom teachers worked together to develop frameworks for teaching U.S. and world history. Released in 1994, the standards were attacked by Rush Limbaugh and Lynne Cheney, whose opinion piece was headlined “The End of History.”

Nash and Crabtree replied to the criticisms at length in the book History on Trial: Culture Wars and the Teaching of the Past. “We are living in an era when unusually strident claims are made about how reinterpreters of history dishonor American traditions and demean Western values. The sky is falling, they say, because new faces crowd onto the stage of history, ruin the symmetry and security of older versions of the past,” they wrote. “In fact, one of the most important of all American traditions is education and citizenship that requires open inquiry and healthy skepticism about any accepted story and, open-mindedness to the possibility of new historical perspectives.”

The revised version of the standards, released in 1996, continue to influence textbook writers and publishers, school administrators, curricula specialists and policymakers.

The National Center for History in the Schools is now part of UCLA’s Public History Initiative, with its HistoryCorps internships and a simple but striking motto: “We help students and scholars bring history alive.”

Picture This

UCLA FILM & TELEVISION ARCHIVE

IT’S A TREASURE TROVE OF MOVING-IMAGE HISTORY. MORE THAN 350,000 MOTION PICTURES, 160,000 TELEVISION PROGRAMS, 10,000 COMMERCIALS AND 27 MILLION FEET OF NEWSREEL FOOTAGE. THIS IS THE UCLA FILM & TELEVISION ARCHIVE, THE WORLD’S SECOND-LARGEST MEDIA COLLECTION BEHIND THE U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND A HIGHLY REGARDED FILM PRESERVATION PROGRAM.

Founded in 1968, the archive is a go-to resource for storytellers, scholars and historians and a delight for the movie-going public, screening 400 films a year at the Billy Wilder Theater at the Hammer Museum. Cinephiles clamor to attend special events, such as the biennial UCLA Festival of Preservation, which showcases the archive’s film preservation work. Most of the archive’s films are viewable by the public on request for research, say for a book, article or feature film. “The idea is for the collection to live and breathe and not be locked away in vaults,” explains Mark Quigley, M.F.A. ’00, television archivist. Of the archive’s vast holdings, one of the most popular is the Hearst Metroten News Collection, the entertaining, in-theater newswires that brought moviegoers up to date on current events. Spanning 1916 to 1972, the collection is one of the most extensive continuous records of U.S. history anywhere. The archive’s many sought-after titles are used regularly by students, scholars, journalists and filmmakers.

The archive strengthen ed its emphasis on preservation in 1974 with the arrival of Robert Rosen as director. A historian, Rosen saw films as “historical documents that embody collective narratives.” He said letting films fade away was a “cultural crime.”

A Test of Freedom

ANGELA DAVIS

IN 1968, SHORTLY AFTER CHARLES E. YOUNG BECAME UCLA chancellor, he unveiled a plan to hire more minority faculty. One of his recruits was a 25-year-old African-American scholar, Angela Davis, who joined UCLA’s Department of Philosophy. In April 1969, UCLA offered Davis a one-year appointment with the possibility of renewal for another year. However, when the UC Regents learned that she was a member of the Communist Party, they tried to fire her.

The next quarter, the university allowed her to teach a noncredit course only, and the Academic Senate asked the faculty to withhold grades from students in support of Davis until she could teach for credit. David Kaplan ’56, Ph.D. ’64, who was vice chairman of the philosophy department, said, “The attempt to dismiss her on the sole basis of her political affiliations is a direct violation of her academic freedom.”

Credit for Davis’ course was restored, but the regents, led by Governor Ronald Reagan, appealed. Reagan vowed he would never again teach in the UC system, yet she went on to earn tenure at UC Santa Cruz, where she remained for 17 years. Davis, now 75, has inspired generations. For example, Stephanie Younger, a black student activist who advocates for STEAM diversity, youth prison abolition and nonviolence, says Davis’ advocacy for prison abolition “inspired me to do the same for my community.”

Younger helped create Angela Da vis’ Black Girl Coalition, which makes learning skills like conflict resolution accessible to black female students in marginalized communities. Hearing Davis speak, Younger says, served as an “affirmation to young and socially conscious black people who are willing to be a voice in the community that we will inherit.”

[Left] University students protest the arrest of civil rights activist Angela Davis in 1970. [Right] Davis speaking on campus.

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[Left] University students protest the arrest of civil rights activist Angela Davis in 1970. [Right] Davis speaking on campus.
Judy Chu ’74 started “harmony days” in Mon- 
Angelenos: We are better united than divided.

American elected a Los Angeles city council-

For the Greater Good

Tom Bradley, first African-American mayor of Los Angeles
The son of sharecroppers and the grandson of slaves, Tom Bradley helped build an ethos for Angelenos: We are better united than divided.

In 1937, Bradley was one of 55 black students in the UCLA library while waiting for a friend, Antonio Villaraigosa, first modern-day political leader of Los Angeles — small space furnished with exercise equipment and seating areas.

Students at the Luskin School of Public Affairs helped create parklets in downtown Los Angeles — small squares furnished with exercise equipment and seating areas.

Sidewalk Sanctuaries

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Sidewalk Sanctuaries

IN 2011, A $100-MILLION-DOLLAR GIFT FROM Irene ’53 and Meyer ’49 Luskin enabled the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs to take a new look at public domains. The question posed was: “How can the actions of today improve our future relationships with issues such as health care, education, transportation, housing and crime?” One place on which the study focused was the sidewalks of Los Angeles.

“Sidewalks had been a place to sit, the Luskin School went a step further, offering an exercise zone in some sidewalks with parked—down work machines to provide physical health improvement and combat the nation’s obesity epidemic. An assessment of the parklets found that the sidewalks of Los Angeles — small squares furnished with exercise equipment and seating areas. The concept has spawned innovation in medical diagnosis and gene mapping, credit-card fraud detection, home- 
land security, speech recognition systems and Google searches.

The UCLA faculty’s role in the development of AI can be traced to the field’s roots. Alan Turing, the father of computer science, was a student of Alonzo Church, a mathematician and philosopher on the UCLA faculty from 1967 to 1990. The Church-Turing thesis — which is any function that can be sufficiently described as an algorithm can be performed by a machine — is the intellectual heart of AI.

In 1972, two years before he joined the UCLA faculty, psychiatrist Kenneth Colby developed PARRY, a computer program that mimicked a paranoid schizophrenic in typed conversation, for use as a psychiatry training tool. Two decades later, Charles Taylor, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology, was part of a group that was instrumental in developing systems with telephone properties, including the ability to learn and evolve.

Today’s visionary UCLA faculty include Michael Dyer, professor of computer science, who is a leader in the language-processing field. Professor of Statistics and Computer Science Song-Chun Zhu’s UCLA Center for Vision, Cogni-
tion, Learning and Autonomy uses natural language processing to train computers to understand human text and language. Computer Science Professor Richard Korf studies heuristics, or combinatorial optimization — finding efficient algorithms for problems so large that an exhaustive search is impossible.

And of course, 2001’s HAL was a Bruin.

Just kidding. He was self-taught.

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WE’LL DRINK TO THAT
CLEAN WATER SCIENCE

For decades, UCLA has been a leader in finding ways to combat contamination around the world.

SET IN A CITY MADE HOSPITABLE only through irrigation, UCLA has played an ongoing role in providing the earth’s burgeoning population with clean water. In 1959, graduate students Sidney Loeb M.S. ’59, Ph.D. ’64 and Srinivasa Sourirajan perfected the process that converts salt water to potable water, known as Reverse Osmosis Desalination (RO). Building on UCLA scientist Gerald Hassler’s earlier experiments, Loeb and Sourirajan invented a device that forced salt water through a finely meshed membrane to filter out sodium chloride. Over the ensuing decades, this enabled drought-afflicted nations in the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere to enjoy safe drinking water harvested from the sea.

In 1965, before RO went global, Loeb tested the technology closer to home by implementing the world’s first brackish groundwater desalination plant in Coalinga. The San Joaquin Valley town, disconnected at the time from the California Aqueduct, had previously depended on trains to bring in clean water. Loeb’s methods gave citizens access to 10,000 gallons of clear drinking water every day.

More recently, Water Technology Research Center director Yoram Cohen, who is a Distinguished Professor of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering and also on the faculty in the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability, has been leading the charge at UCLA. Navigating between some half a dozen projects-in-progress, Cohen and his colleagues will soon launch three water treatment systems to benefit previously underserved farming communities in the Salinas Valley.

Cohen says, “We’re essentially creating a virtual water district where everybody’s connected via the Internet, with systems being monitored here at UCLA. And if we can solve these problems in California, the technology we develop here can be applied anywhere in the world.”

Meanwhile, the UCLA lab run by Jennifer Jay, Samueli School of Engineering professor of civil and environmental engineering, has helped to develop new ways to evaluate water quality off the beaches of California. Jay’s team is tackling a major public health issue by measuring the presence of “superbugs” in the ocean. Her students take nasal swabs from surfers on the California coastline to learn when and how antibiotic-resistant organisms colonize humans. Jay’s research group also developed a portable testing station that analyzes water contaminants in 30 minutes, down from the 24-hour turnaround time previously required.

Drawing on 10 years of intensive research, Jay and her students now use a DNA-based technique known as microbial source tracking to help secure the safety of everyday swimmers and surfers. “We’re now able to determine the actual source of contamination on beaches by targeting very specific pieces of DNA that indicate where a fecal indicator bacterium likely came from,” she says.

This tracking system enables scientists to distinguish human waste from that of seagulls, poultry, dogs and others. “Once you know where the contamination is coming from,” Jay says, “it helps you fix the problem.”

In a disadvantaged Santa Teresa Park community in Soledad, California (where Yoram Cohen is launching a water treatment system project), residents — including this boy — face numerous challenges accessing clean water.
A GLOWING FUTURE

YANG YANG

THE YANG YANG LABORATORY at the Samueli School of Engineering and Applied Science is making dreams of sustainability a reality through impossibly small energy devices.

If you’ve ever used a cell phone or a TV, the work of UCLA Materials Science and Engineering Professor Yang Yang, a solar cell scientist, has made your digital experiences glow. But his impact is hard to see — Yang’s work takes place at the nano level, far below what’s visible to the naked eye.

Yang and UCLA engineering researcher Jiangong Huang Ph. D. ’07 created an LED device that achieved the highest ever lumen per watt, using a new combination of plastic — or polymer — infused liquid. What does this mean for your phone or TV?

“Visually, it means you get a higher quality display, and the product is lighter and thinner (than its predecessors),” says Huang. “With our improvements, you need less energy, and you get an all-around better product.”

Most of Yang’s recent work focuses on creating sustainable energy through radically thin solar films. Imagine, for example, painting a layer of transparent solar cells onto a window of your home, transforming it into a solar panel. Or painting an existing solar panel to improve its performance. This isn’t sci-fi; it’s a science fact — one that’s getting closer to your shopping cart.

“Our technology boosted the existing CIGS solar cell performance by nearly 20 percent,” Yang says. “That means a 20-percent reduction in energy costs” — while measuring only 2 millimeters thick. Yang believes that these devices could approach 30-percent power conversion efficiency.

The photovoltaics produced in the Yang Yang lab are extremely flexible, lightweight, low-cost, nontoxic and easy to integrate.

THE DIGITAL ERA HOSPITAL

RONALD REAGAN UCLA MEDICAL CENTER

FOURTEEN YEARS IN THE MAKING, the nation’s first major new hospital of the 21st century opened its doors to patients in 2008. And fitting for a health system that has provided the latest in medical technology since the middle of the last century, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center ushered in a new era that leverages digital technology to maximize patient care. The 1-million-square-foot facility, flush with natural light thanks to the design by I.M. Pei and today it would be hard to think of a star performer who has not appeared on the Royce stage, from George Gershwin to Stevie Wonder, Joan Baez to Yo-Yo Ma, Carl Sandburg to Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington to Leonard Bernstein.

Under current director Kirsty Edmunds, UCLA Live became the Center for the Art of Performance at UCLA (CAP) in 2012, with an emphasis on advancing contemporary performing arts in all disciplines. To provide easier access for patrons living beyond the Westside, CAP soon added the Ace Hotel in downtown Los Angeles as a venue. And in 2018, in partnership with the UCLA School of the Arts and Architecture, CAP acquired the Majestic Crest Theatre in Westwood Village as a venue for contemporary and experimental theater productions. Renovation plans are under way.

CAP identifies itself as UCLA’s public arts unit for the presentation and scholarship associated with performing arts, offering an annual season (between September and May) of live performances and supporting acclaimed artists who create extraordinary work in the dedicated practices of contemporary dance, theater and music, in addition to emerging genres.

Cultural Center Performing Arts

Since the 1930s, performances on campus, mostly in Royce Hall, have made UCLA a cultural center of Los Angeles. In the 1960s, Chancellor Franklin Murphy moved the performing arts program from UCLA Extension into the fold of the larger university, hoping to enrich further into the city’s cultural life. The committee on fine arts productions began offering a rich variety of events under the name Center for the Performing Arts. In 1969, a community outreach program, Design for Sharing, was added.

In 2000, the program was renamed UCLA Live, and today it would be hard to think of a star performer who has not appeared on the Royce stage, from George Gershwin to Stevie Wonder, Joan Baez to Yo-Yo Ma, Carl Sandburg to Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington to Leonard Bernstein.

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A New America

Ethnic Studies

Since their Birth in the Turbulent Late 1960s, UCLA’s four ethnic studies centers have made waves far beyond the campus. Now, as they celebrate their 50th anniversary in adivided America, their mission — to use advanced research to bring about social justice — takes on added urgency.

Ethnic studies at UCLA began as a grassroots effort with students of color leading the way. In the summer of 1968, Virgil Roberts ’68, M.A. ’69 worked with other students on the Black Student Union’s Education Committee to write a formal proposal for an ethnic studies center. That proposal became the framework for all four research units launched in fall 1969: the African American, Chicana/o, Asian American and American Indian studies centers.

Chicana/o and American Indian students were quick to seize the new opportunities. Amy Gumerat ’69, M.Ed. ’72 and Morgan and Helen Chu were part of the first wave of Asian American students. The very term “Asian American” was invented at UCLA by Professor Yuji Ichioka ’62, who taught the 1969 class “Orientals in America.” Carlos Manuel Haro and Juan Gomez-Quiñones were among the students demanding more Chicano presence at UCLA and supporting the 1969 Walkouts (strikes at East Los Angeles public schools). Haro, Gomez-Quiñones and Morgan Chu earned B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at UCLA; Helen Chu earned a B.A. in 1969.

Because Native-American enrollment was so small in 1969, faculty played a greater role in that center’s development. The center painstakingly compiled more than 400 treatises to create a course. The law — U.S. law as it applies to Native Americans and the tribal legal systems predating the U.S. — has been a key focus of American Indian studies ever since. Celebrating their first half-century, the ethnic studies centers are respected publish-
A CENTURY OF PROTEST

THE SIGHT IS FAMILIAR. Thousands of UCLA students gather outside Royce Hall. Some make speeches. Others clash with police. But this is no flashback to the 1960s. It’s October 31, 1934. Provost Ernest Carroll Moore has suspended five students, including the student body president, for “Communistic activities.”

All of the students suspended were reinstated. But Moore, one of UCLA’s founding fathers, told the press the campus was one of the “worst hotbeds of campus Communism in America.” Soon that phrase and “little red schoolhouse” were common labels for UCLA.

The 1934 demonstration may have been the first big protest recorded on campus, but it was by no means the last. Through the decades, Bruins have taken stands on local, national and international issues. Here are some of the causes that sparked passions and protests.

1930s and ’40s: US and Imperialism; Communism Again

World War II united the campus. But the ban against Japanese-American students did not go unremarked. In recapping the 1941-42 school year, Bruin editors proclaimed their Nisei classmates “Gone . . . But Not Forgotten.”

After the war, the preoccupation with Communists on campus resumed. The UC Regents required faculty to declare in writing “I am not a member of the Communist Party.” A Daily Bruin editorial objected: “It is a slap in the face of those who have devoted their lives to scholarship, and then have to submit to such a farce as signing a ‘loyalty oath’ to continue teaching.” The courts ruled against the oath.

1960s and ’70s: Vietnam War and Civil Rights

The Vietnam War brought draft protests, antiwar sit-ins and demonstrations against the ROTC and Dow Chemical recruiters. Students turned out to hear Martin Luther King Jr. (1965) and César Chávez (1972). Two African-American students were shot and killed on campus. Angela Davis, hired to teach philosophy, was fired by the Regents over the objection of Chancellor Charles E. Young.


1980s and ’90s: Anti-Apartheid, Baby Formula Boycott, Props. 187 and 209, Chicana/o Studies

UCLA students urged the Regents to divest from apartheid South Africa. Public health students and faculty championed the Nestlé boycott protesting baby formula marketing in developing countries. Students rallied against two California propositions: 187, establishing citizenship screening, and 209, ending affirmative action. Prop. 187 was approved but then ruled unconstitutional four years later. Prop. 209 is still in force.

Shortly after César Chávez died in 1993, UCLA announced plans to end Chicana/o studies. Weeks of protest culminated in students declaring a hunger strike that ended with the creation of the César E. Chávez Center for Interdisciplinary Instruction in Chicana and Chicano Studies.

2000s and ’10s: Taser, Tuition, Racial Slurs and DACA

In the first decade of the new century, campus police tasered a student in Powell Library and the Regents raised tuition by almost a third. Student protests followed both. 2011 brought the “Asians in the Library” video. Most recently, students and alumni have rallied in support of DACA. The issues change, the alliances change. But the passion and the protests persist.
Nothing Ventured ...  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

WHERE TO BEGIN TO DESCRIBE the impact of UCLA’s entrepreneurial ecosystem? One could note that in 2017, the Marin Institute ranked UCLA No. 1 for the number of companies launched from campus research. Or that UCLA-developed technology launched 24 start-ups during the 2016-2017 fiscal year alone. Or maybe just tick off the names of countless companies founded by entrepreneurs with a UCLA connection. BlackRock. SiriusXM. The Honest Company. Blizz-ard Entertainment. The Bouqs Company. Veggir Grill. What’s striking is the wide variety of companies on the list. They are all in every sector. tech, food services, health care, retail. What they share is their aim to make a difference. Take the story of retired U.S. Marine Special Operations Officer Derek Herrera E.M.B.A. ’15. While serving in Afghanistan in 2012, he was shot in battle and became paralyzed from the chest down. Returning to the U.S., he enrolled at UCLA’s Anderson School of Management and became an entrepreneur out of personal necessity — he had a problem to solve. Today, Herrera is founder and chief technology officer of Spinal Singularity, a medical device company that developed a catheter for individuals with spinal injuries. “This device is a small step in a bigger vision,” Herrera says. “And that’s to change the entire narrative around spinal cord injury.” On the lighter side, Time magazine hailed Halo Top — the low-calorie, protein-infused ice cream — one of the “best inventions of 2017” after the dessert beat out Häagen-Dazs and Ben & Jerry’s to become the best-selling grocery store pint in the country. The company was founded by Justin Woolverton ’13, founder and chief technology officer of Spinal Singularity. “Food to me is a drug — the way to find data on the Internet,” Kleinrock says. “You reach out across the world.”

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THE LATE JIM MURRAY, Pulitzer Prize–winning sportswriter for the Los Angeles Times, once wrote: “Al Scates?! Precisely. The one and only. The man who is to volleyball what [John] Wooden is to basketball, [Red] Sanders was to football, Napo-leon to artillery... Who could argue? In addition to being the most successful and longest-serving collegiate volleyball coach in the history of the game, Al Scates ‘51, M.S. ’52 is widely recognized as one of the country’s foremost volleyball authorities. When he retired on June 30, 2012 — after 50 unparalleled years of service — his nation-leading Division I record of more than 1,200 victories had culminated in 79 NCAA national championships, two USVBA national championships and 24 conference titles.

A six-time National Coach of the Year, Scates was named UCLA’s full-time coach in 1978, a step in a bigger vision,” Herrera says. “And that’s to change the entire narrative around spinal cord injury.”

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JAWS. STAR WARS. TITANIC. With credits like these, it’s not an exaggeration to say that John Williams, Randy Newman and James Horner composed much of the soundtrack to modern cinema. Their work ranges from animated movies to adventure blockbusters to period dramas, but they all share one common starting point: UCLA.

John Williams studied composition at UCLA before beginning a career that has spanned more than 100 films. One creative partnership leaves an especially indelible mark: his work with Steven Spielberg, with whom Williams earned Academy Awards for Jaws, E.T. and Schindler’s List. His work has garnered an additional 45 nominations for movies ranging from Home Alone to the Indiana Jones and Star Wars films.

Randy Newman hails from a family of film composers. Three of his uncles worked as composers in ‘40s and ‘50s Hollywood, including Alfred Newman, winner of nine Academy Awards. Randy Newman began writing his own songs professionally when he was 17, and he pursued a bachelor’s degree in music at UCLA before leaving school just a few credits shy of a degree to focus on his own music. In the decades that followed, Newman created a satirical style of pop music all his own (including the anthemic “I Love L.A.”), influencing generations of songwriters and performers along the way.

In 1981, Newman returned to his family’s musical legacy, writing the score for the film Ragtime. It would be the first of 23 film scores, earning him 20 Academy Award nominations for iconic songs including “You’ve Got a Friend in Me” from Toy Story.

The late James Horner M.A. ’76 studied with faculty member Paul Chihara in the 1970s before becoming one of Hollywood’s most sought-after composers. Acclaimed for his lush orchestrations featured in Field of Dreams, Avatar and A Beautiful Mind, Horner won double Oscars for scoring Titanic and co-writing “My Heart Will Go On” with Celine Dion.
Health Care Near Home

COMMUNITY CLINICS

UCLA HAS LONG PROVIDED high-quality health care. But until recently, seeing a UCLA doctor meant trekking to Westwood or Santa Monica. Today, the vast majority of those who see a UCLA Health provider do so practically in their own backyards, visiting one of the more than 170 UCLA Health medical practices throughout Southern California. Together, these community clinics offer primary and specialty care, mental health services, outpatient surgery, imaging and urgent care, often in combination. They cover a wide geographic swath — from Laguna Hills northward to Ventura, and from the beach eastward to the San Gabriel Valley. More than half a million people make some 2.5 million outpatient clinic visits each year.

It all started in 2012, with the opening of a primary and specialty care office in Westlake Village as part of an effort by the UCLA Health system to become more accessible. The growth has been rapid in the seven years since.

Today, around 70 percent of new primary care patients see their UCLA doctor in their own community — a statistic all the more impressive considering that many of the clinics opened their doors in just the last couple of years. The community clinics are staffed by providers who are members of UCLA’s clinical faculty — connected to the latest research advances and part of a network of experts with whom they can consult, just as they would if they were commuting to the Westside. When needed, they can refer their patients to the UCLA Health hospitals in Westwood and Santa Monica for more specialized services or clinical trials. For their patients, the appeal is obvious — access to UCLA-level care without leaving the neighborhood, and with easier parking to boot.

Beyond Springfield

FOR UCLA UNDERGRADUATES, The Simpsons are like the sun or an evening breeze — elemental aspects of existence. The show, currently in its 30th season on FOX, has always just been there, ubiquitous, with new episodes airing and reruns running on a perpetual loop on cable and streaming services.

What they might not realize is UCLA’s connection to one of the most enduring and influential shows in broadcast history. How influential? From catch phrases entering the cultural lexicon to the elevation of animation as a popular art form; from outraging politicians to the creation of a seamless combination of sophisticated humor with a common man’s voice not heard since Mark Twain, The Simpsons’ impact on culture is incalculable. The Springfield-Westwood connection starts with the show’s star. Nancy Cartwright ’81, who has voiced several other Simpsons characters as well. “I dig it for what it is.” David Silverman ’79, M.F.A. ’83, who studied animation at UCLA’s School of Theater, Film and Television (TFT), directed The Simpsons Movie. He called the experience the fulfillment of a childhood dream.

Speaking of TFT, Matt Groening, the award-winning creator of The Simpsons himself, in 2012 pledged $500,000 to establish the Matt Groening Endowed Chair in Animation at UCLA TFT. The Simpsons-UCLA connection extends beyond Springfield’s animated borders. Patrick Meighan ’95, co-executive producer, story editor and writer for Family Guy, penned the Simpson-Family Guy crossover. “The episode was a love letter to The Simpsons,” Meighan says. “It’s a very self-deprecating story, an acknowledgment that without The Simpsons, there would be no Family Guy.”

To many, living at home means freedom and independence. But it can also be isolating. Belmont Village residents enjoy a lifestyle that keeps them physically active and mentally engaged, delighting in the company of friends old and new. At Belmont Village, you don’t have to live alone to be independent. It’s not just your home. It’s your community.
Justice for All
ARTHUR ASHE

NELSON MANDELA SPENT 27 YEARS in prison. While there, he read tennis great Arthur Ashe's three-volume treatise on African-American athletes, A Road to Glory. When Mandela was released, he declared Ashe '66 to be the American he most wanted to meet. The two became friends and fellow activists, united in the fight against apartheid and for freedom for all.

Born in Virginia, Ashe learned tennis on segregated courts. He relocated to St. Louis in search of better competition and excelled, catching the eye of UCLA tennis coach J.D. Morgan '41. He then headed to Westwood to play tennis and earn his degree. Today, a person could throw a tennis ball from the steps of the UCLA Morgan Intercollegiate Athletics Center to the entrance of the Arthur Ashe Student Health and Wellness Center. Ashe enjoyed a successful professional career as well. He made the finals of seven major championships, winning five, including a 1975 match at Wimbledon, where he defeated fellow Bruin Jimmy Connors. He was the first African-American man to win Wimbledon, the Australian Open and the U.S. Open, and the first to be ranked the No. 1 player in the world.

Ashe's activism defied convention. He once said that “being black” was his greatest burden, not racism or coping with AIDS. He stood alongside Mandela in the fight against South African apartheid, but was taken to task for playing matches in the segregated country. He recognized the paradox of being a black American and also “a have.”

Still, Ashe fought for justice for African Americans, served as spokesman for the American Heart Association, established tennis and educational programs throughout the U.S. and advocated for AIDS/HIV awareness at a time when the illness was misunderstood by most. In 1992, he was arrested outside the White House during a protest against U.S. policies toward Haitian refugees.

Though he chafed under the expectations put upon him, Ashe is best remembered for his impact on others.

“Spiritual nourishment is as important as physical or intellectual nourishment,” he wrote. “Do not beg God for favors. Instead, ask God for the wisdom to know what is right, what God wants done, and the will to do it.”

Urban Understanding
CITYLAB

THERE MAY BE NO SUBJECT MATTER as multidisciplinary as the city. A mix of social sciences, engineering, design, politics, history, technology and more, the city resists easy comprehension. To try to reconcile this complexity, UCLA Architecture Professor Dana Cuff founded cityLAB, a research and experimental laboratory that considers the city from across the academic spectrum and civil society to take on the biggest challenges facing urban areas around the world. Through a mix of scholarly research, design studio problem-solving and speculative proposals, cityLAB thinks deeply about — and tries to shape — the 21st-century city. Past projects have included a complete rethink of the design of Westwood Village that imagined a future with fewer cars and more street life, and an architectural exploration of the ways evolving notions of work may affect physical business hubs like downtown L.A. and Century City. Since its founding in 2006, a major cityLAB focus has been addressing L.A.'s housing shortage by building additional units in backyards, and years of research were recently adapted into legislation that eases restrictions on the building of backyard homes across California. More than just a think tank, cityLAB bridges academics and action. “We bring the force of the university to bear on the city,” says Cuff.
Donors help UCLA produce great work and share it with the world, including sending the first internet message in 1969. More recently, UCLA gymnast Katelyn Ohashi spread positivity when she wowed a crowd with a perfect, anything-but routine, which brought joy to the world. The video garnered 40 million views, bringing the world together through her triumph. Let there be messages of hope.
giveto.ucla.edu

Gridiron Dreams

Architect Daniel Dworsky designed it: a 44,000-seat football stadium that would be right on campus, built into the hillside just below the residence halls. But UCLA students didn’t want to pay for it. Both an informal poll and a formal referendum showed overwhelming opposition to using student fees for construction. Local homeowners also weighed in against the project. In December 1965, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy proposed a compromise: Build a smaller stadium “capable of further expansion.” But the UC Regents rejected the idea. In 1969, the track stadium — later named for Elvin C. “Ducky” Drake — opened on the site, with a capacity of 11,700.
CONGRATULATIONS,

UCLA

UCLA Transportation is proud to celebrate the University’s achievements over the last century and we are excited to contribute one more. With 64% of students and employees now choosing a sustainable mode, such as public transit, vanpool, carpool, biking, or walking to campus each day, UCLA has reached its lowest drive-alone rate ever. Sustainable commuting is no longer the alternative choice – it’s the Bruin way.

HERE’S TO THE NEXT 100 YEARS.

UCLA Transportation